

are of advanced disease. Undoubtedly the author meant "localized cancer", since it is now well known that many forms of spontaneous human cancer are no longer "early" by the time they are diagnosable.

It is to be regretted that there is very little utilization of staging of tumors; neither the commonly accepted clinical staging into four degrees of advancement, nor the more modern staging based on T. N. M. (size of primary tumor, presence or absence of palpable nodes, and the presence or absence of detectable metastasis) are utilized. As a result, therapeutic suggestions are couched in very general terms and not related to the stage or extent of disease at the time of recognition.

The author wisely stresses the importance of diagnosis of cervical cancer while localized, but appears to place unwarranted faith in the virtues of telecobalt therapy. Nowhere is mentioned the fact that the only controlled studies of standard high voltage roentgen therapy (orthovoltage x-rays) versus megavoltage x-rays (cobalt gamma rays or linear accelerator x-rays) were made in Manchester, England during the last decade. These studies by Paterson and Eason fail to show any improvement in five year cure rate of carcinoma of the cervix or carcinoma of the bladder with megavoltage.

This volume may be of some interest to nurses, but scarcely to practicing physicians.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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PROGRESS IN GYNECOLOGY—Volume IV—edited by Joe V. Meigs, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Gynecology, Harvard Medical School; Visiting Consulting Surgeon, Massachusetts General Hospital; Visiting Consulting Gynecologist, Vincent Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass.; and Somers H. Sturgis, M.D., Surgeon (Gynecology), Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; Clinical Professor of Gynecology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., 1963. 676 pages, \$16.75.

Volume IV of "Progress in Gynecology", edited by Joe V. Meigs, M.D. and Somers H. Sturgis, M.D. of Boston, Massachusetts, was published recently by Grune & Stratton of New York. Volume IV covers a six year period of advances in thinking about biologic, diagnostic and therapeutic problems encountered daily in the practice of gynecology and obstetrics and, as such, is a valuable source of information and a worthy addition to volume III published in 1957. The contributors hail largely from the New England states, especially from Boston and New York. Seven well known European Gynecologists, two Canadians, two West Coast teachers and one East Indian surgeon have added important observations. The Editors state that they do not always concur in the statements made by the individual authors but selected them because of new ideas set forth.

The subject matter covers a wide range of problems ranging from "Growth and Physiology" through ten chapters to "Preoperative and Postoperative Complications". Fluhmann presents a new version of the fundamental glandular structures of the cervix which calls for a revision of growth observations in carcinoma in situ. Hermaphroditism, Turner's and Klinefelter's syndromes characterized by chromosomal variations are made easy to understand by Federman. Electron microscopy of the endometrium is introduced as a reliable method with which to interpret hormonal responses (Clyman), while injurious effects of irradiation on the developing embryo and fetus are described by Hicks and D'Amato.

In the field of diagnosis Antoine and Grünberger cite their experiences with colpomicroscopy; the Grahams point out that cytologic selection facilitates the choice of the most promising type of therapy for cervical cancer; and Castellanos and Sturgis propose cytologic studies of urinary sedi-

ments to evaluate endocrine levels, equally as reliable as vaginal cytology.

Concerning functional disorders, particularly dysmenorrhea, Mann discusses their mechanism by means of cineradiographic studies, helpful in selecting the proper method of control. McArthur's studies of para-endocrine phenomena in relation to the differentiation of tumor cells sheds light on the reason for failure of such cells to respond to normal growth control. Pituitary gonadotrophins (Taymor) and the induction of ovulation by them (Gemzell) calls for wider studies. The inter-relation of estrogens and progestins (Goldzieher) and the differential diagnosis of virilizing disorders (Hermann) make interesting reading. The problem of habitual abortion is discussed in detail by Tupper and Weil, and Shirodcar presents his well illustrated version of surgical correction of this condition. The recent studies of toxoplasmosis in relation to abortion are presented in detail (Remington) and demand attention.

Benign tumor growth, endometriosis and germ cell tumors are detailed by Kistner, Scully and Meigs et al. The latter also described in detail the diagnosis and dangers encountered in treating anterior meningocele.

There is little new in the discussions of the various types of treatment of malignant growth of the generative organs (Brunschwig; Yahia et al; Kottmeier, Kelley and Baker; Parsons and Friedell). However, figures presented by them and their individual approaches to therapy make interesting reading. Gray's analysis of the histogenesis of ovarian cancer and Randall's conservative attitude toward the conservation of ovaries deserve special attention.

Among the various articles on operative technique, particularly in regard to the avoidance of ureteral fistulae (Franc Novak), the use of lymphangiography (Viamonte) as an aid to radical therapy and the newer version of the Schauta-Amreich vaginal radical hysterectomy offer many helpful hints. Likewise, newer methods designed to improve technical measures in correcting stress incontinence are well worth reading (Green; Burch). Various complications such as lymphocyst, ileus of the colon and the prevention of urologic complications of radical surgery are analyzed by Rutledge, Morton and Schwartz, and Thomas Green.

"Progress in Gynecology" volume IV, is a valuable addition to one's reference library.

It is with deep regret that your reviewer reports the recent death of Dr. Joe V. Meigs.

LUDWIG A. EMCE, M.D.

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APPLIED ANATOMY OF THE EYE—Alfred Kestenbaum, M.D., Formerly Associate Clinical Professor for Ophthalmology at the New York University; Neuro-ophthalmic Surgeon at New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Associate Ophthalmologist at Bellevue Hospital, City Hospital, and Goldwater Memorial Hospital. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., 1963. 292 pages, \$12.50.

The author of this book passed away before its final publication. The editors were fortunate in having Dr. Arthur Linksz provide editorial assistance in finalizing the publication.

The book is essentially a digest of that which is best from several of the well-known sources on ocular anatomy.

Anatomical facts are organized and discussed according to their clinical relevancy. Some interesting new surgical concepts are introduced, such as that of a "surgical equator."

Both gross and minute anatomical considerations are discussed. The book is essentially a well-organized, condensation of what the student must know about the anatomy of the eye, and has the added advantage of pertinent remarks regarding clinical applications.

ARTHUR JAMPOLSKY, M.D.